

## SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

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SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, DECEMBER 5, 1914

## AMERICAN PRODUCTS UNDER FOREIGN LABELS.

How much of American industry has been hidden in past years under foreign labels because of American snobbery, will perhaps never be known. We speak of them among women in particular. And now, according to report, these same light-headed individuals, whose whole course in life is to follow a fad, continuously aping popular fancy, and especially the ways of the rich, are going to the other extreme. Incident to the war in Europe a "Made in America" movement has been started, and we have it on good authority that in many cities now, merchants to satisfy this class of trade are working off their foreign stock as American-made. In a show window, in a neighboring city, a window decorated with national colors and emblems a clock is said to have been found advertised as "Made in the U. S." but which upon examination is said to have been found to bear the label, "Made in Germany" on the bottom.

Such merchants are doing all they can to "kill the goose that lays the golden egg." It is hardly possible that this practice will continue or will be frequently met with, but buyers should refuse to be humbugged, and, to escape it, might well demand the name of the producer in making their "Made in America" purchases. This movement needs to be shorn of fraud if it is ever to be worth while.

Fashionable women who have thought it necessary to their caste, that they must have clothes and hats of foreign manufacture, would have resented it emphatically had they known that they were really getting millinery, etc., made here at home, even the foreign labels being of American make,—but note this from a trade authority:

Fully two million and a half hats, gowns and cloaks with fraudulent labels are on sale to the American public yearly. The purchaser of an "imported" cloak or gown has one chance in 50 of getting an actual foreign creation; of an "imported" hat there is one chance in 200.

Purchasers and wearers of these clothes are well satisfied with the quality, and the fit, but if they knew the actual truth and that they were entirely American productions they would not feel they were getting the value of their money.

Again, there is the woman, known to many, who buys American creations and orders foreign labels sewed in them.

While American producers are really receiving the benefits of these sales, why cannot the American buyer take more pride in showing they are actually wearing American productions than in flaunting their foreign label as if its possession places them upon a plane above their neighbors?

It is to be hoped that the success already met with in the exploitation of our own American fashions will change this condition.

Incidentally, it is indeed gratifying and encouraging, to note the genuine success that the American fashion movement is recording. Commencing at Paterson, N. J., and moving thence to New York, and other cities, exhibitions have been given of American designed gowns, cloaks and hats, and the women of these and other cities have received them enthusiastically.

This is showing to the general public what the trade has really known for years; that the best woven silks in the world are American; that the best silk hosiery obtainable in the shops of London and even Paris, is made in the United States, and the best silk linings are also American.

We not only have the goods, but we have the quality, and the point is, that as patriotic Americans we have a right to object to having that quality discounted by the placing of a "Made in America" label on an inferior foreign article. All that is required is a proper support from our women for our designs and our manufacturers. In the only field in which we are still lacking—German chemicals and dyes—we are making advances now in producing our own, and especially, in the case of dyes we have the alternative, as a prominent manufacturer has said, that "if we can't make them, we can make white the fashion."

## TAFT PLEADS FOR RAILROADS.

Former Pres't Taft has written a letter which is being used by the railroads in support of their plea for increased compensation for carrying the mails. "We have not given the railroads appropriate compensation," says Mr. Taft, "for the additional burden that they have to carry by reason of the parcels post, but after a time congress will see its duty and make reparation in this regard, I hope."

An appeal has been addressed directly to the senate committee on postoffices and post roads asking for increased compensation and setting forth the report of the Bourne special committee which was named to inquire into this subject and which urged increased pay. According to this report the railroads are shy \$3,355,000 a year on account of the

fact that they are paid on the basis of weightings made once in every four years and that the parcel post has been instituted since the last weighing. They claim also to be losing \$2,118,820 for terminal, side, and transfer services which they have always heretofore performed free, and \$3,693,140 for apartment cars.

Nothing is said in this special plea, however, about the \$90,000,000 which the railroads are in default to the federal government on account of the old "false divisor" fraud. It will be remembered that for many years the department in computing the daily average weight of mails, added the weights of mails carried seven days in the week, including Sunday, but divided the total by six days instead of seven to compute the average. The result of this false divisor was a larger quotient; in other words, a larger and a false payment to the railroads, and this fraud continued for a period of thirty-five years, resulting in an overpayment to the roads estimated between \$70,000,000 and \$80,000,000.

When the matter was finally forced to the attention of congress, there was a big fight and in a close vote congress refused to correct the divisor, but the correction was forced by executive action when Pres't Roosevelt directed Postmaster Gen. Cortelyou to substitute seven for six as the divisor.

## MAYBE SO, AND YET—

"The United States is pre-eminently peace loving; it has neither aggressive designs nor entangling alliances; it is unaffected by questions of the balance of power in Europe or the Orient." Thus saith a distinguished and earnest protestant against a better navy.

The United States is undoubtedly peace loving. So were the Belgians. If declaration of war were left to the people of a country, there would be mighty few wars.

We have no aggressive designs. If we had positive assurance against all others having aggressive designs on what is ours, we might set our battle-ships to carrying cargoes of sugar and fire off all our powder in salute of the universal brotherhood of mankind. Happily, we have no "entangling alliances." But, the Monroe doctrine is one grand promise of all the entanglements that one nation can stand.

Uncle Sam has been unaffected by questions of the balance of power in Europe and the Orient largely because there was such a balance. One of his big worries should be as to whether, after this war, there is to be such a balance, or world domination by the victors. A lot of superficial excuses are floating on the surface, but the fight is really for trade and territory. The English and Japanese are insular peoples. The 67,000,000 Germans are squeezed into an area considerably smaller than Texas. A "balance," or anything else that keeps backed Europe fighting for extensions strictly outside of Uncle Sam's domains cannot be wholly condemnable. But is there to be such a "balance" after this war? Accommodations on "The Good Ship Earth" are becoming more and more cramped. Uncle Sam has a double-cabin and one whole side of the dinner table all to himself and he is, indeed, pre-eminently for just this arrangement. But there are other passengers, most of them in wretched quarters and ferociously hungry.

There's question as to our wisdom in relying wholly upon his satisfaction with ourselves.

WHY DILLY DALLY?

As time passes the necessity for a government-owned merchant marine becomes more and more evident, and there should be decisive action on this matter at the coming session of congress.

Up to Nov. 27 only 87 vessels—308,382 tons—had taken advantage of rights to American registry, and it is evident that this means of grabbing the world's trade is going to prove to be slow and unsatisfactory.

Again, there's no insurance that Great Britain is going to control all of the seas, as against the enterprising German navy, and even as it is, ship-owners under American registry are complaining at delays caused by searching of vessels. Today, practically all our commerce with foreign countries is carried in English ships.

Uncle Sam has given private capital a fair chance to get busy, and it hasn't. Now let Uncle Sam do it!

Perhaps the country has so long been wearing cotton masquerading as wool that the change will not be noticeable.

The old-fashioned man who wound his watch with a key now has a son who rides in a self-starting automobile.

It is not every university and few big league teams that can afford to give up \$10,000,000 for one man.

It is believed that a lot of folks talk about economies who wouldn't know one if they stumbled over it.

A girl can put in ten years acquiring culture. But that won't keep her from snoring when she is asleep.

Alas for the rubber plant that the head of the household forgot to bring in on the night of the big frost!

Speaking of algebra helping the cooks they can let x equal the unknown oyster in the stew.

"The line's busy" is the answer all the way from Switzerland to the English channel.

Current styles make some curious disclosures of feminine ideas of what is charming.

The headline writers continue to display marvelous skill in handling their forces.

After buying a bale it might be well to take the change and buy an apple.

Sunday seems to be set aside for worship and automobile accidents.

No, Esmeralda, an army's wings are not always used for flight.

The censors seem to think that the pen may defeat the sword.

You may not love him, but you can't really hate a fat man.

Hush money does more talking than any other kind.

Say good morning and say it pleasantly.

## What the Papers Say

## WHAT THE WAR PICTURES SHOW

A soldier may be tagged, muddy, unshaven, and yet look like a soldier. But the moment he is taken prisoner, no matter whether he has just come to the front with every button shining, he loses all his martial air. His shoulders droop, his arms hang limp, his carriage betrays dejection, uneasiness, weariness. He couldn't be made to look less the soldier if he were dressed in the costume of a clown.

Of the sorrowful figures of this war, caught by the thousand by the camera men, only the poor broken women and the hungry children clinging to their mothers' skirts are more pitiful than the prisoners. Not even the dead on the battle touch one more. Why is it? To be a prisoner of war means inaction at its worst, inaction without rest, or interest or comfort or entertainment. It is a state in which men succumb easily to despondency and disease. Sanitation, advanced as it is, does not keep death outside the fence of a detention camp.—Toledo Blade.

## WAR ARGUMENTS.

Suggestions and requests of foreign powers relating to American neutrality policies in the European war have been the basis of some unproductive arguments. It is a pity that a number of authorities of more or less prominence into what are seemingly untenable positions.

Such a discussion is that which has concerned itself with Canada and the operation of the Monroe doctrine. From neutrally biased German sources originally emanated suggestions that if this country is to guard American neutrality, it ought to put a stop to Canadian war activities.

Pres't Wilson has rendered the argument futile by outlining the American policy as one of attending to its own neutrality strictly, but had he not done so, the suggestion would still have been on the preposterous. Canada is English, and to deny the British right to obtain assistance from her own colonial possession would be clearly inviting trouble which this country is seeking so assiduously to avoid as long as it can with honor to itself.

Pres't Taft, in a recent speech, rendered a common sense view of the case, in which he declared that the Monroe doctrine could hardly be considered to apply to Canada, even in case of hostile invasion, unless, at the conclusion of the war, Canadian soil remained in the possession of an European nation other than England.

At present the least of American war difficulties is that which may concern itself with Canadian participation in the war. The Canadians have shown no disposition at any point to violate the obligations of this country, and their warlike activities must continue to be a matter of self-choice.—Grand Rapids News.

## THE ROMANCE OF WIRE.

The birth of the new lusty wire industry came very nearly being coincident with its death. Its star of destiny threatened to prove one of those shooting things which you no more see than you cease to see. As an infant industry it was about as frail and bloodless as any industry just brought into being on the American continent has ever been.

Then suddenly the wire trade acquired flesh and strength. Orders poured into the mills. The plants could not work hard enough and fast enough to please their customers. The industry was a boom. Its glittering lantern of hope became overnight a sizzling, blinding white-hot arc light. From a pale and rickety childhood it leaped into maturity and its stockholders began to build homes on the avenues.

What breathed the breath of life into the wire industry, do you suppose? You could not guess in a month. It was the great and powerful Queen Fashion. With no thought of anything so small as the wire trade, without even knowledge of that weakling's existence, thinking only of her pleasures and the sweet exercise of her authority, she decreed that women should wear hoop skirts. And that took wire—a few pounds for every village, a hundredweight or two for every town, tons of it for the cities. The mills hummed like a humming bee, busy and contented. The poet who described romance as an elusive lady and said that it was "Enough for me in dreams to see. And touch her garment's hem," may possibly have known the story of wire. Or, possibly, he may not have.—Toledo Blade.

## A USELESS TASK.

Prof. Jack of the Eau Claire, Wis., high school has declared that the girls who came to his school shall not wear curls, and he has sent some of them home to comb their hair. He says the girls wear curls to make themselves alluring to the boys. Of course they do, bless their hearts. They have always done it and

## THE MELTING POT

COME! TAKE POTLUCK WITH US.

## SIX MONTHS WITH POETS AND PHILOSOPHERS.

Friend of mine! whose lot was cast

With me in the distant past,—

Where, like shadows flitting fast,

Fact and fancy, thought and theme,

Word and work, begin to seem

Like a half-remembered dream!

Touched by change have all things been.

Yet I think of thee as when

We had speech of lip and pen.

We talk of choosing our friends,

But friends are self-elected.—Emerson.

THE people of South Bend may now devote their attention exclusively to making a living, piling up wealth and enjoying life. The absorbing, perplexing and recurrent topic of the Grand Trunk shops has been eliminated from our system by the company's decision to locate them at Port Huron.

THE relief experienced almost compensates us for the loss of the shops, if, as a matter of fact, anything we have never had can be lost. For a decade or two we have hugged to our hearts the hope that South Bend would be chosen. But it was a delusion, so that what we have really lost is a delusion.

IF the personal experiences of the charity solicitors could be gathered and printed they would make quite a book, the dominant feature of which would be human nature. Perhaps the height of these experiences was that of the solicitor who received 50 cents from the lady of the house at the front door and two dollars from the domestic at the back door.

## THE CHOICE OF COMPANIONSHIP.

(Essays of Ella.)

I would not be domesticated all my days with a person of very superior capacity to my own—not, if I know myself at all, from any considerations of jealousy or self-compassion, for the occasional communion with such minds has constituted the fortune and felicity of my life—but the habit of constant intercourse with spirits above you, instead of raising you, keeps you down. Too frequent doses

always will, Prof. Jack to the contrary notwithstanding. They wear their hair long and they do it up as attractively as they can, and sensible men, admire them for it. A wife who keeps her hair frizzled holds the admiration of her husband more steadily than the one who goes about like Mrs. Wiggins of the cabbage patch.

What would the professor think if all the girls came to school with their hair clipped in prize-fighter style? He would hasten back to the belief that the ensnaring and alluring form of headress was all right after all. Anyhow, there is no use in discussing the question. Women will dress as they please if all the professors of the five continents turn against them. So, there.—Grand Rapids News.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Col. Charles Alexander, multi-millionaire manufacturer of Providence, R. I., was arrested there Friday by operatives of the department of justice following his indictment here on charges of violating the Mann act.

The woman involved is Miss Jessie E. Cope, a beautiful young woman, formerly prominent in society in Los Angeles. She is now living in Chicago and is under close surveillance by federal agents.

Col. Alexander is married and occupies a prominent position in eastern social and business circles.

According to a statement given out today by Dist. Atty. Charles F. Clynne, Col. Alexander met Miss Cope at a social affair in Los Angeles two years ago and made violent love to her. He gained her confidence, it is said, by declaring he was about to be divorced from his wife and would then marry her.

The indictment is based on numerous trips they are alleged to have taken together.

It was rumored at the federal building that there was another angle to the case, in that an indictment is likely to be returned against Miss Cope on charges of attempted extortion, it is said after the termination of their relations and before the case was taken up by the government. Mr. Clynne said he had no statement to make regarding that phase of the affair.

Chris Holler was elected president of the fair association, W. D. Rockhill vice president, Aaron Jones secretary, J. M. Brown treasurer.

W. H. Orr took possession of the county treasurer's office.

Mr. and Mrs. Dushane have gone to Washington.

South Bend had a matrimonial bureau.

Reminders From the Columns of The Daily Times.

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## FATIMA Cigarettes

—mild delightful Turkish Blend. The choicest of leaf—always pure and wholesome

—always satisfactory.

"Distinctively Individual"

Loggatt &amp; Myers Tobacco Co.



## TELL OF LOCAL CAMPAIGN

Pres't Engman and Sec'y Spaulding

Speak at Kalamazoo.

Pres't Harry Engman and Sec'y Spaulding of the Chamber of Commerce addressed a banquet of business men and members of the commercial organization at Kalamazoo, Mich., last night. The Kalamazoo organization is planning to conduct a membership campaign such as that recently carried on by the local Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Spaulding and Mr. Engman explained the works of the South Bend campaign.

## POSTPONE EXAMINATIONS

Civil Service Test Will Not Be Held

in February.

First grade or clerical civil service examinations which are ordinarily held annually in February at the offices in the sixth civil service district have been indefinitely postponed. This applies to South Bend. Registers recently established contain more than the usual number of eligibles and consequently it is not anticipated that a special examination will be held before the subsequent annual can be announced. Until further announcement is made, no applications will be distributed or received.

The last word in efficiency—the Red Line.

Adv.

## SALESMAN GIVES LECTURE.

A lecture upon the art of salesmanship was given the salesmanship class of the high school Friday morning by William A. Hare of Peru, Ind. Mr. Hare's services were secured by W. W. Mitchell, a member of the class, of which C. B. Johnston is instructor. Mr. Hare is connected with the Norwich Pharmaceutical Co. of New York city.

WHEN HELLER SAYS IT'S OAK IT'S OAK

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## SCHOOL TEACHER MISSING

Florence Pearson of Clayton Dis-

appears With But \$14.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 5.—The assistance of the Indianapolis authorities was enlisted today in the effort to locate Miss Florence Pearson, a pretty school teacher, who disappeared from her boarding house at Ridgeville, Ind., last Monday with but \$14 in her possession.

Miss Pearson had a position at the Clayton school near Parke, Randolph county. Her father who came to Indianapolis today could advance no theory to account for her mysterious actions.

THOMAS WILLIAMS

122 E. Jefferson Blvd.

Home 5994. Bell 626

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